

BIG WAR TAX BILL PASSES SENATE BY VOTE OF 69 TO 4

Provides \$2,400,000,000, as Compared With \$1,867,870,000 in House Bill.

LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN AMERICAN HISTORY

All Consumption Charges on Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Cocoa Are Eliminated.

ZONE SYSTEM ALSO REJECTED

Now Goes to Conference, With Enactment Within Ten Days or Two Weeks Probable.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, September 10.—The war tax bill—the largest single taxation measure in American history—was passed to-night by the Senate. It provides for a levy somewhat under \$2,400,000,000, as compared with the \$1,867,870,000 proposal in the bill as it passed the House May 23.

The vote was 69 to 4. Senators Borah, Grannan, La Follette and Norris being recorded in opposition.

The great bill, nearly four months in the making, will be returned to the House to-morrow, and then goes to conference with enactment within ten days or two weeks probable. Senators Simmons, Stone and Williams, Denio, and Penrose and Lodge, Republicans, of the Finance Committee, were appointed the Senate's conferees.

Awaiting the Senate in the final struggle over war fiscal policies is the \$11,500,000,000 credits bill, which passed the House unanimously, and upon which work will be begun to-morrow by the Senate Finance Committee.

Of the \$2,400,000,000 new taxes provided in the tax bill for the duration of the war, \$42,200,000 is to be taken from incomes, corporate and individual, and \$1,957,800,000 from war profits. Most of the remainder is levied on liquor, tobacco and public utilities.

ELIMINATE ALL PROVISIONS FOR TAXING PUBLISHERS
In to-night's clean-up, the principal eleven-hour actions of the Senate are the elimination of all provisions for taxing publishers and increasing recording fees, and the elimination of all consumption taxes on sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa, the latter reducing the bill \$85,000,000. The Senate also struck out the clause proposing repeal of the "drawback" or re-export, allowance given sugar refiners, and defeated proposals to add inheritance taxes.

In a last effort of the high-tax group to increase taxes, the Senate rejected, 65 to 15, the La Follette substitute bill to raise \$3,500,000,000 more taxes. Those supporting it were Borah, Brady, Gore, Grannan, Hardwick, Hollis, Husting, Johnson (Cal.), Jones (Wash.), Kenyon, La Follette, McNary, Norris, Reed and Vardaman.

Passage of the bill was devoid of the usual stirring scenes marking such an epochal measure. At 4 o'clock to-day, under the agreement which ended the cloture fight a fortnight ago, debate was shut off, and a tedious series of a dozen roll calls brought the bill to passage.

A parliamentary snarl and amendment made fight on the second-class postage provision furnished the most excitement. After the McKellar substitute zone postage increase provisions, applying to publications sent beyond 300 miles, had been rejected, 40 to 24, Senator Hardwick's substitute zone plan, applicable to advertising publications only, was beaten, 48 to 20. Senator McKellar attempted to offer another substitute with a maximum rate of 4 cents a pound, instead of 6 cents, but Senator Saulsbury, presiding, held that the House zone provision had never been formally eliminated. Then the Senate made sure of its determination to eliminate all postage increases and special levies on publishers by adopting Senator Weeks' motion to strike out the entire House clause, 59 to 9.

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS

The only postage features left in the bill are provisions for free transportation of letters from American soldiers abroad and for a cent stamp tax on parcel post packages, raising about \$4,000,000.

"No consumption taxes, of ½ cent a pound on sugar, 2 cents on coffee, 5 cents on tea, 3 cents on cocoa and from one to 2 cents gallon on molasses went out by overwhelming majorities. A final vote on Senator Broussard's motion to eliminate them all was 52 to 28.

HIDES BEHIND SCHOONER

German Submarine Uses Sailing Vessel as Screen From Which to Attack American Tanker.

[By Associated Press.]
AN ATLANTIC PORT, September 10.—How a German submarine hid behind his schooner until it got within range to attack an American tank steamer and later was sunk by the tanker's gun crew, was told by the captain of a sailing vessel here to-day. When about 1,500 miles from Gibraltar, he said, the U-boat ordered him to stop. The submarine then kept behind the schooner, until the approaching tanker was within range. When it began the attack, the eighth shot striking the German boat, and sinking it within sight of the schooner's crew. Both steamer and schooner escaped injury.

Returns Indicate Defeat of Suffrage

[By Associated Press.]
PORTLAND, MAINE, September 10.—Returns from 174 election precincts out of 635 in the State, at to-day's special election on the question of granting suffrage to women, give: Yes, 6,031; no, 14,558. These returns include several cities and some small towns.

MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT OVER SEABOARD TO-DAY

Officials of Line Say Strike of Clerks Will Cause But One Day's Delay.

WON'T SURRENDER TO DEMANDS

Vacancies Caused in Offices Being Filled With Women Where Possible—Labor Leaders Predict Tie-Up of Entire System.

Officials of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, which is threatened with a tie-up of its freight traffic through the strike of freight office and yard clerks on its entire system, declared last night that a number of clerks had already been employed in Richmond and other cities, and that the movement of freight, suspended practically all of yesterday, would be resumed this morning. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks said the movement in Richmond had first been started as a sympathetic strike, but now has resulted in an earnest demand for a 20 per cent wage increase.

It was authoritatively stated that no surrender to the demands of the striking clerks would be made by the Seaboard, and plans are being laid to secure additional help. In Richmond there were many telephone calls yesterday afternoon offering assistance and seeking positions, with the result that a number of men and women were requested to report for work this morning. It is probable that women will largely replace men in the freight offices where the duties are such that they can fill the positions.

L. R. Goulder, local freight agent of the road, said that he was filling the vacant offices when twenty-four clerks refused to continue at their work. He said that freight traffic out of Richmond would not be delayed, in his opinion, for more than one day, but added that some of the clerks had been in service for as long as fifteen years and their positions would be hard to fill.

CLERKS IN CORDELE JOIN
Representatives of the clerks said that Cordele, Ga., had been added to the list of cities in which the clerks had walked out, and that they expected all the cities on the Seaboard would follow until the line is entirely tied up. They are merely waiting to give the railroad a chance to negotiate and meet the demands, they said.

They opened headquarters in Murphy's Hotel, and conferences between officers of the local organization of clerks and Howard T. Colvin, representing the American Federation of Labor, were held throughout the day. It is expected that an agent from the United States Department of Labor will arrive in Richmond this morning to investigate the strike. The clerks declared that they would welcome such an officer, believing they could get more satisfaction from him than from the railroad company.

The strike is declared to be for an increase in pay, for the installation of a flat rate for the clerks of the entire system, and is a sympathetic movement with similar walkouts which have taken place during the past week at Raleigh, Tampa and Jacksonville. The clerks over the entire system have been organizing into the union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The strike was declared to be spreading over the entire system of the Seaboard, and the statement was made that the clerks in Petersburg and Hamlet would walk out to-day. Those at Columbia, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham and other important points are expected to follow during the next two days.

STRIKE WILL INTERRUPT SHIPMENT OF ARMY SUPPLIES

The strike will interrupt the shipment of government supplies to the camps at Petersburg and Columbia, it was stated, and for this reason it is expected that Federal intervention will be made. J. J. Forrester, of Cincinnati, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and a member of the subcommittee of the National Council of Defense, is expected to arrive in Richmond this morning from Washington.

Local clerks walked out on a strike about six weeks ago, and rather than have traffic suspended for several days, officials of the Seaboard granted the increase demanded by them. The clerks intimated to Richmond officials several days ago that unless the demands of the clerks were met or a satisfactory settlement made, that they would declare a sympathetic strike. The clerks declare that every other class of railroad employee except themselves have met with consideration, but that they have been neglected.

In the shops the machinists and other workmen, they declare, received an increase of 8½ cents an hour last March, while the clerks have been systematically left out of every increase granted railroad men.

Dallas Votes "Dry"

DALLAS, TEXAS, September 10.—Dallas, the most populous county in Texas, voted "dry" in a local option election to-day. With but six precincts out of ninety-six missing, the prohibitionists have a lead of approximately 1,500, which the missing precincts cannot materially change. About 19,000 votes were polled out of a registration of 22,000.

RESEARCH BUREAU STIRS FIRE BOARD

Betrayal of Confidence, Charged at Charter Change's Committee Meeting.

INDIGNANT OVER REPORT

Members of City Government Hold That Contract for Survey Has Been Violated.

Charges that the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, which recently completed a survey of the Richmond city government, had been guilty of a betrayal of confidence and a violation of its tripartite contract, under which the survey was made, were made last night at the meeting of the Council Committee on Charter Changes when that body learned, through a subcommittee, that the bureau in violation of its working agreement had filed a report with the Fire Department, in which the abolition of the Board of Fire Commissioners was recommended.

This board, to which the rough draft of the bureau's survey had been handed, was in session last night, and returned the report to the director in charge of the survey with the rebuke that, since it was not transmitted through the proper channels, and in view of "the absence of a spirit of cooperation and your failure to observe the ethics in transmitting the draft, we are instructing the secretary to return the report to you without comment from us."

Several members of the Committee on Charter Changes told of current reports that the Fire Department's survey had been completed and a copy sent to Richmond. After considerable discussion, the committee voted to request the New York Bureau of Municipal Research to advise it of the progress being made on the survey, when the complete report would be expected, and if the published statements said to have been contained in the bureau's report were authorized by it.

SUBCOMMITTEE VISITS FIRE BOARD FOR INFORMATION

Following this action, Alderman William W. Workman, of Madison Ward, moved that a subcommittee be appointed to visit the Board of Fire Commissioners, which was in session on the floor above in the City Hall, and learn whether or not the report had been filed. An immediate recess was taken, and the subcommittee visited the Fire Board.

Members of the board readily told the subcommittee that the report had been sent to Fire Chief W. H. Joyner, with the request that after he had finished reading it, that the paper be transmitted to Secretary L. S. Jones, who was to present it informally to members of the Fire Board. The objection to this, according to a letter from C. J. Driscoll, who made the survey of the Fire Department, was, in effect, that "they discover any inaccuracies or misstatements," they could "dictate the corrections" to him and he would examine his working papers and "make the necessary corrections."

From such action Councilman Morgan R. Mills declared that the bureau had reported to the Fire Department telling it that the bureau had completed the survey, but for the Fire Board to make whatever recommendations it desired and that would be what the survey would contain. "In reality," he said, "the various city departments have been called upon to make their own reports, and those reporting most from the survey is not the city of Richmond, but the research bureau."

In the tripartite contract entered into between the city of Richmond, the Civic Association of Municipal Reformers and the New York Bureau of Municipal Research strict provision is made that the bureau shall co-operate in every possible way with the Committee on Charter Changes, which is a joint body from the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen, appointed to consider and recommend any action for the betterment of the municipal government.

SERIOUS BREACHES ARE ALLEGED BY COMMITTEEMEN

In addition, it is specifically provided that no report shall be made to any one before the complete survey is filed with the city clerk, and that no reports shall be made to any city department. The statement was also made in the committee that the director in charge of the survey made of the Police Department had read a rough draft of his work to Mayor Atkinson and Chief of Police Werner. This was also considered a report, and members of the committee declared them to be serious breaches of the contract.

Mr. Workman said it was evident that the contract had been violated, and that it was too bad the city was not paying the bill for the survey. R. Lee Peters, president of the Common Council, and a member of the committee, declared that if the city had had a real survey made, it would have a real report.

The committee laid all other resolutions, providing for radical changes in the city government, the reduction and the abolition of the Administrative Board, the Board of Fire Commissioners and the consolidation of several departments, which were filed with it some time ago, on the table, pending information from the bureau as to when its survey would be made public. A meeting will be called immediately upon the receipt of the desired information.

At the outset of the meeting Mr. Peters said it might be several months before the report of the bureau would be received.

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FATAL BULLET OF .32 CALIBER

Gaston Means Says It Was Automatic That Killed Mrs. King.

DISCOVERY MADE IN CHICAGO

Two Pistols and Rifle Purchased by Means Two Days Before Tragedy.

CONCORD, N. C., September 10.—Information from Chicago that the bullet found in the head of Mrs. Maude A. King was probably from a .32 rather than a .25-caliber gun caused much excitement here to-night.

Gaston R. Means has declared from the first that Mrs. King was killed with a steel-jacketed bullet from a .25-caliber automatic pistol. The .32-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver which was in the party, he declared, had not been used.

William G. Means, father of Gaston, and the latter's counsel, declared emphatically to-night that the information from Chicago was erroneous. He said:

"It was not a .32-caliber bullet. On that point I am sure. I have asked my son several times, and he is positive that Mrs. King was killed by the little .25-caliber automatic."

WIRE CORONER HOFFMAN FOR WEIGHT OF BULLET

Hayden Clement, solicitor for this district, said over the telephone from Salisbury that he had wired Coroner Peter Hoffman, of Chicago, asking that the bullet be weighed to determine definitely the caliber.

C. L. Spears, coroner, admitted to-night that he was not sure of the caliber, as the wound was a jagged one, and might have been made by a bullet of either size. He said that he regretted that no postmortem had been performed at his request, but there seemed no reason for it at the time, and the coroner's jury did not even go to the scene of the tragedy, as several members informed Mr. Spears they were acquainted with the locality.

Charles S. Dry, star witness, stated to-day that his son had found a handful of .32-caliber empty shells the day following the tragedy. He picked them up near the scene of the shooting. There were no .25-caliber shells there.

At a local hardware store it was stated to-day that Gaston Means had bought the two pistols and the rifle. He also purchased several boxes of bullets for each of the three weapons. Those for the .32-caliber gun were lead-jacketed, and not steel, as were those bought for the automatic.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SHOOT SELF AND LEAVE NO POWER MARK

A number of persons, owners of automatic pistols, said to-day it would be impossible for the woman to have shot herself with such a pistol without leaving powder marks. It is said that at a distance less than five feet, smokeless powder will leave powder marks. A person holding the pistol and pulling the trigger could not hold the weapon at more than two feet distance.

A rumor was renewed to-day to the effect that there is a party which has not figured publicly in the case so far. A number of residents of Concord vouch for the fact that three days before the tragedy four strange men were noticed in Concord. It is said one of these men was shadowing the members of the Means family and that on one occasion he flashed a badge. In a small town of 10,000 persons such as Concord these men, obviously strangers, attracted considerable attention. They disappeared as mysteriously as they came.

Information as to the provisions of a second will of James King, husband of Mrs. Maude A. King, was withheld to-day at the Means home. Gaston Means refused absolutely to commit himself on the existence or contents of such a document.

Concord heard to-day from numerous sources that the case was now to be investigated, owing to political influence of certain persons. District Solicitor Clement denied this emphatically. He said:

"As soon as we get the evidence that there is reason for it, we will investigate the case. There will be no politics played."

KNOWS INVESTIGATION WILL BE THOROUGH AND IMPARTIAL

A telegram to James S. Manning, State attorney-general, asking if politics would figure in any possible investigation, brought the following reply:

"Under the law it is the duty of the attorney-general of the State to consult with and advise solicitors, who are the prosecuting officers of the judicial districts. In all matters pertaining to the duties of their office when cases are referred by them. Further than this he cannot go."

The matter has been referred to Mr. Hayden Clement, solicitor of the Fifteenth district, and knowing him as I do, I know the investigation will be thorough and impartial, and that politics will not be permitted to enter into it."

Later to-night word was received from Chicago that the bullet in Mrs. King's head had been found to be of .25 caliber, confirming the contention of Gaston R. Means.

FUND OF \$150,000 HAS DISAPPEARED

CHICAGO, September 10.—Investigators discovered to-day that \$150,000 belonging to the estate of Mrs. Maude A. King has disappeared. This money was a trust fund for the benefit of

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CAMP LEE MEN GET TASTE OF DRILLING

Recruits Put Through Paces in Company and Squad Formations.

ALL ANXIOUS TO DO BEST

By End of Week New Soldiers Will Have Received Uniforms.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP LEE, VA., September 10.—The birth of the Eightieth Division of the military forces of the nation is now under way. With the arrival of what is believed to be the last of the National Army men from the three States—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia—comprising this division, drills were gotten under way this morning, and for eight hours daily the men will be put through foot movements and other maneuvers. As the men increase in efficiency, they will be given more strenuous instruction.

DRIFTED MEN ARE PUT THROUGH THEIR PACES

For four hours in the forenoon and the same period in the afternoon in all parts of the cantonment can be seen the drafted men in company and squad formation going through their paces. Since the majority of the local boards, in sending their first quota to the camp, picked men whom they believed could qualify for noncommissioned ranks, the men are showing signs of military quickness. All of them appear anxious to do their best, and vie with each other in putting on the best "front."

This morning the order went out that requisitions would be received for uniforms and other equipment, and this afternoon they began rolling in on the quartermaster's department. It is expected that by the end of the week all of the men now in the camp will have been uniformed, and then military preparation will be on in earnest. The first men in the camp to receive their uniforms yesterday were the headquarters detachment, which is made up mostly of Richmond men.

TWO RICHMOND BROTHERS GET GOOD ASSIGNMENTS

Two brothers, both of Richmond, and drafted in Division No. 4, were the first men in the headquarters detachment to be given special duties. They appeared entirely uniformed just at the time that the first two motorcycles to be received at Camp Lee were delivered, and as they have had experience in driving the machines, they were put in charge of them. The brothers are William C. Jackson and George C. Jackson. It is believed that the men of the headquarters have drawn a prize by being assigned to that detachment.

Although it was thought that all of the men had been received on Sunday, several additional quotas arrived to-day. In all, 150 men came from Pennsylvania, and nineteen arrived from West Virginia. With these there are now 2,287 men in the camp, which is only fifty-two men less than the estimated number to make up the first 2,339 men.

The various regiments have completed companies, the artillery commands forming two batteries with men, and the infantry making almost three companies. In each case the number of men assigned to the companies is the minimum for such organizations.

VERY FEW ARE REJECTED FOR PHYSICAL DEFECTS

The chief mustering officer stated to-day that out of all the men received, only about twenty-five had been rejected to this time. They will be returned to their homes as soon as arrangements can be made. When the men are turned down they have invariably shown their disappointment. In no case has it been found that a man has deliberately attempted to fail on the medical examination at the camp.

Officers declare that the spirit of the men is excellent. They are entering into the work with determination, and show no disposition to shirk. Few complaints are heard, as the men are being well-treated, and they have quarters large and airy, with plenty of good food. The men maintain a happy frame of mind, and appear cheerful at the prospects of stacking up against the Germans.

The Eightieth regiment of Virginia has completely formed two companies, with a portion of another organized. In the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Company A and E, each have 150 men, and Company I has thirty-three men. Company A is in command of Captain J. W. James, of Lynchburg; Company E, Captain P. M. Timmons, and Company I, Captain C. J. Gill. Both of the latter-named officers are of the regular army. Up to date 325 men have been assigned to this regiment, which is composed of men of the western part of Virginia. Colonel Jameson is in command. He was formerly commandant at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and is well known in Virginia.

The Three Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment has 333 men, 150 being in Company A, commanded by Captain Clarence E. Goldsmith, of New Jersey; 150 men in Company E, commanded by Captain Edward H. Little, of New York; and Company I, with thirty-three men, in command of Captain Robert C. Powell, of Maryland.

WARNED NOT TO WEAR GOVERNMENT UNIFORMS

Orders were posted in the camp to-day notifying persons who are not members of some military organization that they must not wear uniforms of the government. It has been found that numerous persons employed in the camp have been wearing the O. D.

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Painleve Is Asked to Form New Cabinet

[By Associated Press.]
PARIS, September 10.—President Poincaré, after conferring this morning with the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, summoned Professor Paul Painleve, the Minister of War, and asked him to form a Cabinet in succession to that headed by M. Ribot. Professor Painleve reserved his definite answer until this evening.

SWEDEN MUST DEFINE POSITION AS NEUTRAL

American Government Awaits Developments, Following Secretary Lansing's Disclosures.

ABSOLUTE EMBARGO TO RULE

Intention of Allies to See That Germany Shall Cease Receiving Aid From All Northern European Neutrals Believed to Be Indicated.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, September 10.—While the American government awaited developments to-day following Secretary Lansing's disclosures regarding the transmission of official German dispatches by the Swedish charge at Buenos Aires, Washington officials and foreign diplomats turned their attention to a study of their possible significance.

Two facts stood out clearly to most observers. Sweden will be compelled to make definite her position as a neutral, and the exposure may be taken as indicating more exactly the intention of the allies to see that Germany shall cease receiving aid from all the Northern European neutral countries.

Publication of the facts, although disclosing nothing the government's exports administrative board has not known for some time, reveals to the cognizant of aid Sweden has been rendering the central powers, and tends to cement opinion in support of absolute embargo put into effect against Sweden, along with the other neutrals, six weeks ago. It has already been declared definitely that no foodstuffs or other supplies will be permitted to go to the neutrals for at least six weeks to give this government an opportunity to establish precisely their trade relations with Germany.

SWEDISH IRON EXPORTS HELP TO PROLONG WAR

Sweden, as well as the other neutrals, has contended it has the right to export to Germany any commodities imported from the United States. Some American officials say the war would be ended within six months if Swedish iron exports to Germany were stopped. The Swedes, it is declared, have drained their country of foodstuffs by taking from the food-producing industries vast numbers of men and placing them in the iron mines and the munition factories, which have sprung up since the war began.

Another phase of the situation being given careful attention here is the possible effect if Argentina breaks relations with Germany or declares war. Argentina this winter will have large quantities of wheat for export, and as a neutral she might send much of it to the neutrals for at least six weeks. A belligerent or with diplomatic relations broken, the government probably would take control of its exports and carefully supervise all shipments to the neutrals to prevent any foodstuffs from reaching Germany.

ENGLAND WANTS TO KNOW WHAT SWEDEN WILL SAY

[By Associated Press.]
LONDON, September 10.—England, like the whole of Europe, was anxiously awaiting to-day what Sweden would have to say regarding Washington's revelations of the use of her diplomatic service for forwarding dispatches from the German legation in Argentina.

The opinion is expressed in circles with knowledge of Swedish political conditions, that the Swedish government may not allow the full publication of the elections now in progress there. Although about one-seventh of the membership of the chamber has already been elected, the revelations come at a time to have their effect on the constitution of that body. The conservative party, which is generally believed here to have pro-German leanings, has not done well in the elections so far, having lost five seats, and should the Washington disclosures be published it is predicted it will lose more.

The press is inclined to differentiate between the government and the people, and expresses the opinion that the people, if they have the opportunity, will repudiate the action of their representative in Argentina and of the Foreign Office.

"The distinction must be drawn," says the Standard, "between the Swedish royal government and the Swedish people. The nation may, of course, be behind the government in its treachery, but it is clearly established that the Swedish people, with full knowledge of the facts, condone or approve their government's action, the allies will be well advised to act with deliberation, if also with decision."

The Swedish government, continues the Standard, has a very bad record behind it. "Its action," says the newspaper, "has from the first been inspired by dynastic partiality, and it has been to be warned repeatedly concerning its conduct. The German consort at Stockholm has almost rivaled the part played by the Kaiser's sister in Athens. It is clear that no bargain made with a government led by such influences can be regarded as binding."

KORNILOFF DEFIES KERENSKY'S ORDER TO YIELD COMMAND

Head of Russian Armies Caught in Plot to Overthrow the Government.

PLANNED TO NAME HIMSELF AS MILITARY DICTATOR

Premier, Facing Open Rebellion, Assumes Absolute Powers of a Czar.

PETROGRAD IN STATE OF WAR

Germans Threatening New Drive, in Order to Take Advantage of Chaotic Conditions.

PETROGRAD, September 10.—New chaos engulfs Russia; on its crest rides civil war.

General Korniloff, caught in a plot to overthrow Kerensky and appoint himself military dictator, has been ousted as commander-in-chief. Entrained at army headquarters, surrounded by loyal lieutenants, sacked by his devoted Cossacks at the front, and the powerful Prince Lvoff-Milukoff party at home, he refuses to resign, and defies Kerensky to force him out.

General Lokomsky, one of Korniloff's right-hand men, has turned down Kerensky's offer to succeed Korniloff. So he, too, stigmatized as a traitor, is ordered to resign. He, too, is defiant. Thereupon Kerensky's choice for a generalissimo fell upon Klembovsky, commander of the beaten Twelfth Army, north of Riga.

Petrograd, in the grip of famine and panic, has been declared by Kerensky to be in a state of war. This includes the whole district of the capital.

Facing open rebellion, this time by part of the army, Kerensky, with the consent of the provisional government, has assumed the absolute powers of a Czar. He announces he will not yield one iota to the counter-revolutionists, but "cut at the roots" of the Korniloff movement. M. Lvoff, member of the Duma (not to be confused with the Duma of the same name), is under arrest as the go-between who brought Kerensky Korniloff's ultimatum.

GLANT-PINCER DRIVE THREATENED BY GERMANS

Quick to exploit the new storm that sweeps Russia, trying to help it mature into the long-looked-for typhoon of civil war, the Germans are turning the crank of their war machine in the east to the tune of drumfire at Dvinsk and in Roumania. A giant pincer drive designed to crack a 700-mile front, wide open, threatens to begin any moment.

An outline of what happened between army headquarters and Petrograd in the last seventy-two hours is best given by Premier Kerensky himself in the following proclamation, made public to-day:

"On September 8, a member of the Duma, M. Lvoff, arrived in Petrograd, and called upon me in the name of General Korniloff to hand over all civil and military powers to the generalissimo, who would form a new government in his place. The authenticity of this summons was afterward confirmed by General Korniloff himself, who had a conversation with me over the direct telegraphic wire between Petrograd and main headquarters.

REQUIRED TO TAKE URGENT INDISPENSABLE MEASURES

"Considering this summons, addressed through me to the provisional government, as an attempt by certain quarters to profit by the difficult situation of the country and establish a state of things contrary to the requests of the revolution, the provisional government has recognized the necessity of charging me, for the safety of the republican regime, to take the urgent, indispensable measures necessary to cut at the roots all attempts against the supreme power and rights of the citizens won by the revolution.

"I, therefore, for the maintenance in the country of liberty and public order, am taking all measures, which I shall announce at the proper moment to the people. At the same time, I order General Korniloff to hand over his functions to General Klembovsky, commander-in-chief of the armies on the northern front, which has the way to Petrograd, and I order General Klembovsky to assume provisionally the functions of generalissimo while remaining at Pskov.

"Secondly, I declare a state of war in the town and district of Petrograd. I appeal to all citizens to remain calm, maintain the order necessary for the welfare of the fatherland and the army and navy, and tranquilly and faithfully fulfill their duty in the defense of the fatherland against the